REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

An Information Disclosure Statement and fee were filed July 16, 2009. Consideration thereof is requested, including acknowledgment, with the next Action.

The claims are amended to require that the internal electrode metal layers use Ni (see page 12, lines 23-25).

Claims 1-2 and 4-6 are rejected as unpatentable over Takezawa et al in view of JP 10-022170 (Fujuda).

The present invention relates to a mutilayer ceramic electronic part distinguished by its excellent electric properties, including bonding properties for an internal electrode and an external electrode (page 13, lines 7 to 15 of the specification). As now claimed, the electronic part requires that the internal electrode is restricted to an internal electrode using Ni. Therefore, it is clear that a metal-to-metal junction is formed between the internal electrode and the external electrode, thus obtaining excellent bonding properties. This result is shown in Examples of the present specification. Examples 1f and 1 in Table 4 (present invention) are superior in terms of electric

properties or bonding strength to Examples 1e and 1g, which are outside of the scope of the present invention as now claimed. Concerning the present claims, it is noted that each of the examples representing the invention has a nickel internal electrode (page 15, line 13 of the English text).

The rejection relies on the reasoning that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form a multilayer ceramic electronic part as disclosed by Fujuda using the conductive adhesive of Takezawa '652 as the external electrodes to obtain a multilayer ceramic electronic part wherein the external electrodes having improved corrosion resistance (page 2, lines 8 to 12 of the Official Action). However, this reasoning does not render the claimed invention obvious, as explained below.

Fujuda is silent about materials used in an internal electrode of chip-like electronic part. Thus, the idea of using the Ni in the internal electrode is not shown or suggested by Fujuda.

Since Fujuda teaches nothing about using metal materials for an internal electrode, the problem of corrosion could not be found in Fujuda. Without some disclosure concerning the problem

there would be no motivation to combine Takezawa `652 with Fujuda.

The claims are also rejected over a combination of Carson in view of Fujuda.

The Examiner reasons that it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to form a multilayer ceramic electronic part as disclosed by Fujuda using the conductive adhesive of Carson'190 as the external electrodes to obtain a multilayer ceramic electronic part wherein the external electrodes have good electrical and mechanical properties (page 6, lines 10 to 15 of the Official Action).

As discussed above, Fujuda is silent about materials including a metal used in an internal electrode of a chip-like electronic part. Thus, the idea of using Ni in an internal electrode would not be shown or suggested to a person skilled in the art on the basis of Fujuda.

Since Carson '190 is silent about using a conductive paste for preparing an external electrode of a chip-like electronic part, there would be no motivation to combine Carson '190 with Fujuda.

It is understood that there is always some hindsight reasoning in any rejection. However, without some reason to combine teachings it is impermissible to extract teachings out of context and combine them.

In view of the above, it is submitted that the combination rejections are unsupported or improper. Withdrawal of the rejections and allowance of the application are therefore respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Frishauf, Holtz, Goodman
& Chick, P.C.
220 Fifth Ave., 16th Floor
New York, NY 10001-7708
Tel. No.: (212) 319-4900
Fax No.: (212) 319-5101
MJC:sg

MARSHALL J. CHICK
Reg. No. 26,853